

FEB 21 1921
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WEATHER FORECAST.
Snow, probably heavy to-day and to-night;
to-morrow generally fair and colder.
Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 24.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 18.

FRENCH SPLIT WITH BRITISH IS FEARED IN GERMAN PARLEY

Trouble Inevitable if Lloyd
George Attempts Policy
of Bargaining in Lon-
don Meeting.

NO BLUFF, PARIS SAYS

If Berlin Will Not Pay, We
Will Collect, Is View in
France as to Indem-
nities.

SEE INDEPENDENT ACTION

Accord of Two Allies at Time
of Paris Agreement Appar-
ently Near Point of
Breaking.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Although the British and the French
seemed to have reached a complete
accord when the Paris agreement was
made, it is impossible to escape the
conclusion that a wide difference still
exists between British and French
statesmen on the subject of the forth-
coming conference in London with the
Germans.

This appears to be the situation ex-
isting on the eve of the departure of
Premier Briand and the French dele-
gation for London. It was made more
evident in the last twenty-four hours
by the speech of Premier Lloyd George
in the House of Commons yesterday
in which there were decided equivoca-
tions as seen from here, and this is
filling the French official mind once
more with doubt as to the attitude and
real intentions of the British leader
regarding this agreement.

Demand German Yes or No.

Premier Lloyd George seems to have
made reservations in this speech which
were not to be found in his Birmingham
address. If he insists on these reser-
vations to the point of bargaining with
the Germans and trimming the total repara-
tion payment fixed at Paris to approach
at Germany's estimate of her capacity
to pay, this would seem to preclude the
two countries, leading to independent
action by France.

The French delegation leaving here to-
morrow determined, first, that Ger-
many must return a yes or no answer to
the agreement which sums up the in-
vestigations of the allied experts for
more than a year, and that there will
not be any discussion across the table
over any German counter plan; and
second, that if the German answer is
no, in the form of a counter proposal
containing a lower sum, the Allies will
immediately notify Germany regarding
the penalties which the French hold were
absolutely agreed to here by Mr. Lloyd
George, and their intention to apply
these penalties immediately until such
time as Germany meets the Paris terms.
These two resolutions are based on
the French idea as expressed in em-
phatic terms in the French Parliament,
that the Paris figures represent the ir-
reducible minimum for France. So far
as France's relations with the Allies
are concerned, the French are to ask
either for an increase in the percentage
of the reparations payments allotted to
France at Brussels or for an agreement
of financial solidarity wherein Great
Britain will waive a certain portion of
her claims on France, regardless of any
future negotiations with the United
States Government along similar lines.

French Situation Acute.

Behind the forthcoming London con-
ference there exists a more acute polit-
ical situation in France than was pre-
sented before the Spa or any other confer-
ence. Balanced against M. Briand in the
French public mind is the still potent
political power of Raymond Poincare,
one-time President of the Re-
public, whose personality, on the basis
of the Allies' measures of constraint
in the last two days revealed
clearly the danger M. Briand will be in
if he fails to carry out the mandate of
Parliament to the letter.

The Poincare faction is insisting, first
of all, upon the penalties becoming au-
tomatic. M. Poincare's Senate following, as
well as the powerful Centre and Left
groups in the Chamber, are insisting
that an allied agreement on Germany's
culpability is unnecessary, as the treaty
authorizes independent action if the
respective governments so determine.

A realization that the time has come
to the foreboding Germany in evincing
in the bulk of French newspaper com-
ment to-day, the *Figaro* declaring that
if Germany does not admit the decision
of the Allies' measures of constraint
will become imperative and the whole of
France will be behind the Government,
which has energy enough to apply them.

M. Henriot, the *Interparlementaire* to-
night, insists that the French dele-
gation to London must not listen to Ger-
man counter propositions.

"We are not bluffing," he says.

Continued on Third Page.

LOYD GEORGE WINS IN TEST OF SUPREMACY IN WALES

CARDIGAN, Wales, Feb. 19.—Capt. Ernest Evans, Coalition Liberal,
who was supported by the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, has
been elected to the House of Commons over Llewellyn Williams, In-
dependent Liberal, in the bye-election held to fill the seat vacated by
Matthew Vaughan Davies, who was elevated to the peerage. The
vote, as announced to-day, was: Evans, 14,111; Williams, 10,821.
Seventy-seven per cent. of the electors voted, of whom 14,332
were women.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The whole United Kingdom waited eagerly
to-day for the returns from the Parliamentary bye-election at Cardigan,
Wales, where a battle royal has been waged to determine Mr. Lloyd
George's standing in his own stronghold.

The election was really a test of strength between the Premier
and those who claim his power is waning and who predict the down-
fall of the Government. The situation in the Cardigan district was
so tense that even Mrs. Lloyd George felt impelled to take part in
the campaign.

AMEN LIMIT FIXED AT 355,461 YEAR KILL TARIFF VETO

Senate by 61—2 Vote Decides
on Restriction on Three
Per Cent. Basis.

HOUSE LIKELY TO ACCEPT

Emergency Law Is Effective
April 1 and Operates to
June 30, 1922.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Feb. 19, 1921.

The Senate to-day by the over-
whelming vote of 61 to 2 passed legisla-
tion which will permit a maximum an-
nual foreign immigration to the United
States of 355,461 persons. Senators
France (Mo.) and Reed (Mo.) cast the
only votes against it. Prior to the
final vote the Senate refused, 43 to 19,
to accept the so-called Johnson bill
passed by the House.

The principle on which immigration
is to be regulated under the bill is that
only 3 per cent. of the number of for-
eign born persons of any nationality
resident in the United States census
of 1910 shall be admitted in any one
year. The Senate Immigration Com-
mittee favored 5 per cent., which
would have admitted about 600,000
persons annually.

Without a roll call the Senate to-
day finally adopted the 3 per cent.
basis after Senator Harrison (Miss.)
had tried to have it fixed at 1 per cent.
or 2 per cent. It is understood that
the 3 per cent. finally agreed to was
a compromise between those who
wanted 5 per cent. and those who
wanted complete restriction for a year.
While there was a perfunctory argu-
ment made for the 5 per cent. figure, a
roll call was not insisted upon.

House Likely to Accept.

Chairman Johnson of the House Im-
migration Committee said to-night he
thought the House would accept the
Senate amendments, both sides believ-
ing that unless concessions are made
the immigration legislation will fall
altogether.

The Senate bill is to go into effect
April 1 and remain in operation until
June 30, 1922. It is understood that
meantime Congress will formulate a
permanent immigration policy to go
into effect at the expiration of the
emergency period.

Here is a table which shows the
maximum number of aliens from the
different countries that can be ad-
mitted in any one year, according to
estimates prepared by the Senate com-
mittee:

Belgium	1,482
Bulgaria	5,449
France	3,325
Germany	10,161
Netherlands	5,694
Norway	12,116
Sweden	19,956
Switzerland	3,745
United Kingdom	7,726
Total	70,512

Outside northwest Europe, 153,249
The Senate made only one amendment
to the committee bill in addition to
changing the 5 per cent. to 3 per cent.
It adopted a proviso that in the ad-
mission of aliens "preference shall be given
to the children and children of aliens
applying for citizenship." This amend-
ment was offered by Senator Smith
(S. C.).

Jap Clause Defeated.

Other amendments were offered and
rejected, including one by Senator For-
ney, who sought to include a clause
which would have prevented the natu-
ralization of Japanese. On an objection
by Senator Colt (R. I.), who said this
was not a naturalization but an immi-
gration bill, Senator Phelan withdrew
his amendment.

Mr. Harrison sought to lower the
percentage still further by having it ap-
plied to those who are naturalized aliens
rather than merely resident aliens. This
would have cut the percentage to less
than 1 per cent. The plan was rejected
without a roll call.

The bill provides that the Secretary
of State, Commerce and Labor jointly
shall prepare a statement on the num-
ber of aliens in the country which is to
be considered as the population
basis of the act. The Commissioner
General of Immigration, with the ap-
proval of the Secretary of State, is
required to make the necessary regu-
lations for administration of the law.

The Johnson bill passed the House
December 12 by an overwhelming ma-
jority. Hence it is believed there will
be little difficulty in obtaining an
agreement with the House on the Sen-
ate amendments, since both measures
greatly restrict immigration.

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REDS ORGANIZING BLACK SEA FLEET TO SEIZE BATUM

Two Bolshevik Cruisers
Are Shelling Sochi on the
Eastern Shore.

SOVIET NOW IN TIFLIS

Georgian Government Said
to Have Fled From Cap-
ital to Kutais.

DRIVE IN PERSIA FEARED

Moscow Forces Appear to Have
Overrun Completely Re-
public of Georgia.

By the Associated Press.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—The Bol-
sheviki are organizing a Black Sea
fleet. Two Bolshevik auxiliary cruisers
are shelling Sochi, on the eastern shore
of the Black Sea, in support of cavalry
columns operating against the Geo-
rgians.

A provisional Soviet Government
has been set up in Tiflis, which is
threatened, if not already occupied, by
the Bolsheviks.

The Bolsheviks appear to have
overrun the Republic of Georgia, com-
pleting the junction of the forces of
the Moscow Government with the
Turks. The Georgian Government,
which fled from Tiflis before the Bol-
sheviki advance, is reported to have
halted at Kutais, on the railroad be-
tween Tiflis and Batum.

Skirmishes which have occurred be-
tween Sochi and Gagra, on the Black
Sea, are taken to indicate a general
Bolshevik advance on all sides, with
Batum as its ultimate object.

The French cruiser *Waldeck-Rous-
seau* has left Constantinople for Batum.
Charles H. Moser, American Com-
missioner, formerly stationed at Tiflis,
has reported from Batum that so far
all Americans are safe. It is feared,
however, that the rich warehouses and
palaces at Tiflis will be looted.

Among the Americans who were in
Tiflis were John Randolph and Hooker
A. Doolittle, respectively American
Consul and Vice-Consul; Messrs. Grif-
fin, Smythe and Pericardis, American
trade agents; Capt. and Mrs. Ernest
A. Yarrow and three children of Bos-
hamton, N. Y.; the Rev. and Mrs. Har-
rington, N. Y.; and four children of
Topeka, Kan.; Miss Ferguson and
Messrs. Elmer and Gilan, Near East
Relief workers. Capt. Yarrow was di-
rector of the Near East Relief for
Transcaucasia.

Belief is expressed here that Moscow
desires to hold Tiflis as a base from
which the Soviet Government can di-
rect the advance of troops through
Persia.

The work of establishing a Soviet
regime in Georgia is said to have been
relatively easy. The intentions of Mos-
cow toward Georgia have appeared to
be unaltered during recent months, and
it was declared as wished to keep the
little republic as a neutral trading
point with the Allies.

The Bolsheviks, however, sent emis-
saries into Georgia, among them being
M. Shlemman, whose plans collapsed, his
failure resulting in his expulsion from
Georgia last month. In addition the
Eleventh Bolshevik army, with which
Moscow had intended to occupy Georgia,
had to be withdrawn to cope with up-
risings in Daghestan and Baku.

The advance upon Tiflis was exten-
sively caused by a controversy over a
neutral zone in the Borchalon district,
between Georgia and Armenia. De-
mands were sent by Armenia to Georgia
asking that the latter withdraw its
forces from the neutral zone on Febru-
ary 14, it being declared that Georgia
was bound to do this under an old
agreement.

Georgia refused to meet this demand,
and then the Armenians advanced a few
troops, which were attacked by the
Georgians. The Russian Soviet Govern-
ment then ordered its forces forward
to assist its ally, Armenia.

The Georgian Government was not
composed of men with the fighting
spirit. It drew its strength from the
police, who had been called out to quell
a fight between the strikers and Anglo-
Indians, who had taken their places,
fired on the strikers. During the fight
the strikers threw stones at the Anglo-
Indians and some of them were injured.
When the attitude of the strikers be-
came threatening the police fired on
them.

Reports from Allahabad, India, that a
train, on which Baron Chemsford, Vic-
eroys of India, was travelling from
Delhi to Calcutta had been held up by
extremists were officially denied here
to-day. It was said the Viceroy had
been compelled to return to Delhi from
near Allahabad.

That statement was made in com-
menting on the resolution introduced in
the United States Senate yesterday by
Senator James A. Reed of Missouri con-
cerning possible negotiations for such
an exchange of British West Indies
for the wiping out of Britain's debt to
the United States.

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KINGS G. O. P. SENDS APPEAL TO PEOPLE TO STUDY TRANSIT

Urges Citizens to Offer Con-
structive Suggestions on
Bill to End Chaos.

WARNS OF FALSE CRY

Chapter of Don'ts Shows
Chief Points in Crisis in
Traction Muddle.

PLEA MADE FOR RESCUE

Gov. Miller's Programme to
Remedy Defects in Trans-
portation Approved.

Striving to eradicate the misconcep-
tions on the part of many and the
honest prejudices on the part of others
in connection with the transit pro-
gramme of Gov. Miller, and the bill
pending in Albany to carry out his
ideas, the Kings County Republican
General Committee, through its spe-
cial committee, yesterday issued an
address to the people. It recited the
transit muddle that exists in the city,
explained the purposes of the Gov-
ernor and the provisions of his bill.

No attempt was made to indorse the
bill, as it now exists, it being assumed
that changes probably would be made,
and the address wound up with this
admonition:

"Don't hesitate to make thoughtful
and constructive suggestions to your
Senator and to your Assemblyman."

Other don'ts urged upon the public
are:

"DON'T be misled by the false cry
of 'home rule.' All power in the munic-
ipality emanates from the State.

"DON'T forget that some of the very
people in charge of our city govern-
ment who now raise the cry of home
rule only a few years ago were clamor-
ing for the Legislature to grant power
through the Public Service Commis-
sion over city matters, that of the
West Side improvement.

"DON'T forget that it is the im-
potency of our city government that
has created the existing emergency.

"DON'T forget that every railroad
franchise comes from the State, not
from the city.

Subways Came From State.

"DON'T forget that the contracts for
the present subways were made by a
board created by the State Legislature,
not by the Board of Estimate and Ap-
portionment. The latter body simply
consented on behalf of the city.

"DON'T forget that the State made
the contract with the railroads, and the
State can alter those contracts. The
city has already consented to the ex-
ercise of the franchise granted by the
State.

"DON'T forget that at one time the
State delegated to the Board of Alder-
men its power to contract with the rail-
roads.

"DON'T forget that the State with-
drew the power thus delegated and
vested that power in the Board of Es-
timate and Apportionment.

"DON'T forget that the State can like-
wise, in this emergency, take the de-
legated power from an impotent Board
of Estimate and Apportionment and place
it in a commission created for the
purpose.

"DON'T forget that the revision of
some if not all of the subway contracts
would be of great interest to the public,
because the provisions for the payment
of the preferentials are unfair to the
city, and especially is this true where it
is provided that on the failure to pay
such preferential because of default, the
earnings interest thereon is made cum-
ulative, under a provision made for semi-
annual rents, and this in effect produces
compound interest.

"DON'T assume that this plan means
an increased fare.

"DON'T forget that no transfer means
two fares.

"DON'T forget that two five cent fares
are the equivalent of one ten cent fare.
"DON'T forget that this is not a
political measure, but a determined ef-
fort to benefit the entire community, re-
gardless of politics and in spite of the
effort by Tammany Hall to make politi-
cal capital out of that effort."

Summary Made of Conditions.

The committee which prepared the
address consisted of F. J. H. Kracke,
Alfred E. Vase, Jacob Brenner, Morris
B. Campbell, Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr.,
and Jacob A. Livingston, the Brooklyn
leader. Starting out with the declara-
tion that it was manifestly impossible
to measure the work that had been
undertaken by the Governor without
first recognizing the conditions as they
exist, this summary of such conditions
was given:

(a) A city of more than five millions
of people, comprising a territory of
more than 300 square miles, demands
adequate transit facilities.

(b) With minor exceptions, the entire
transit system of the city is on the
verge of collapse. Those roads not
in the hands of a receiver are rapidly
approaching that state.

(c) The city has temporarily lost its
investment of \$250,000,000; its borrowing
capacity has been virtually crippled; all
projected municipal improvements are
held in abeyance.

(d) Securities aggregating approxi-
mately a billion of dollars are held by
the public, and the capitalization thus
created is out of proportion to the in-
trinsic value of the properties that sup-
port it.

(e) One by one the surface lines are
suspended operation, and while the
subways suffer greater congestion, their
equipment is daily becoming less effi-
cient. Unless the present course of
events be arrested, the city will shortly
be reduced to the most meagre facil-
ities for transportation and in some dis-
tricts be left with none at all.

(f) The necessity for action is impera-
tive, but any action necessitates the
coordination of powers now vested

HUGHES GETS FULL POWER AS HEAD OF HARDING'S CABINET

'Will Speak for Himself,'
Says President-Elect in
Declaring Policy of
His Administration.

FORMALLY ACCEPTED

Next Secretary of State's
First Promise Is to Let
Public Know About
Nation's Affairs.

HOOVER TALK RENEWED

Mellon Believed Definitely
Chosen for Treasury, With
Satterlee Looming as
Navy Secretary.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 19.—Charles E.
Hughes of New York to-day accepted
the portfolio of Secretary of State in
President-elect Harding's Cabinet.

Announcement that Mr. Hughes had
agreed to accept the senior place in
the new Administration was made by
the President-elect himself, who took
occasion at the same time to say that
when he takes office Mr. Hughes will
become the head of the State Depart-
ment in the fullest sense of the term.

The announcement of Mr. Hughes' ap-
pointment and acceptance, although it
had been anticipated, was not without
dramatic effect. Mr. Hughes was
standing beside Mr. Harding when the
reception room of his suite here when
the newspaper men were summoned.
After making the announcement Mr.
Harding was asked if he would care
to indicate what matters of policy he
had discussed with Mr. Hughes prior
to the announcement. He replied:

"Gov. Hughes is to be the Secretary
of State. He can speak for himself.
That is to be a policy of the new Ad-
ministration."

To Keep Public Informed.

In making the announcement of
Mr. Hughes' appointment President-
elect Harding said to the correspond-
ents:

"You may have suspected that I in-
vited Gov. Hughes here for a purpose.
If you have I will confirm your sus-
picion. I asked Gov. Hughes to come
here so that I might ask him to take
the Secretaryship of the State Depart-
ment. I am happy to say that he has
agreed to do so."

Mr. Harding motioned toward Mr.
Hughes and then excused himself
briefly from the room. The Secretary
designate shook hands with several of
the correspondents he remembered
from previous times and said:

"Of course I appreciate it is a very
high privilege to be invited by Senator
Harding to serve in his Adminis-
tration and I have regarded it as an im-
perative obligation to accept. I think
it a call of duty at this time that no
one could refuse. Naturally the
President-elect and I talked over many
matters to-day, and will talk of more,
but in the nature of things I cannot
speak of them at this time."

Mr. Hughes added that as Secretary
of State he would as far as possible
keep the public informed, through the
newspapers, of the affairs of his de-
partment. He would arrange, he said,
regular conferences with the corre-
spondents assigned to the State Depart-
ment. Although at times, he explained,
there would be things that might not
at the moment be included in public
discussions, it will be his desire to
have the most open administration of
the department consistent with the na-
tion's interest.

The matter of austerity has dropped
from Mr. Hughes' shoulders, and he
talked to-day like he talked when he
was Governor of New York and not
like a member of the United States
Supreme Court. It was apparent to all
who talked with him that he purposed
to bring to his new duty not only his
fine abilities, but an abundance of a-
stuteness. He hurried back to Wash-
ington and New York this afternoon
to wind up his professional affairs in
time for inauguration day.

Talks Tariff With Fordney.

Mr. Harding's other most important
conference was with Representative
Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the
Ways and Means Committee of the
House. Mr. Fordney told the Presi-
dent-elect that he expected the emergency
tariff bill, which has gone through the
Senate, to be passed by the House on
Monday with the Senate amendments.
In many quarters a veto by President
Wilson is expected to follow, and this
led to the suggestion that Mr. Fordney
might be consulting Mr. Harding about
an entirely new tariff bill to be intro-
duced at the special session. Concern-
ing this conference with Mr. Fordney,
Mr. Harding said:

"We talked possibilities and the desir-
ability of emergency legislation. The
incoming Executive is going to be very
anxious about some tariff legislation.
It is necessary for industrial rehabili-
tation to convince the country; essential
in order that we may resume our for-
ward way. I do not think the country
can industrially survive under the
underwood tariff law."

It may be said that in his conference
with Mr. Harding Mr. Fordney dis-
cussed the remaining personnel of the
Cabinet, with particular reference to
the Navy, Commerce and Labor depart-
ments. It is believed now that Herbert
Hoover will be Mr. Harding's selection
for Secretary of Commerce. The opposi-
tion to Mr. Hoover has been very
keen, but it is a fact that at one time,

Accidents Kill 20,000 U. S. Children Annually

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Acci-
dents take the lives every
year of 20,000 children under
the age of 14, the Red Cross dis-
closed to-day in a tabulation. It
shows that 167 out of every
1,000 child deaths between the
ages of 5 and 9 is due to acci-
dent, while between 10 and 14
years the ratio is 177 to the
1,000.

Statistics for 1917 showed
more deaths from accident than
from epidemic diseases among
children. Percentages of total
deaths were: Accident, 17.7; epi-
demic disease, 17.1. Of the ac-
cidental deaths in the 5 to 9
year period 39 per cent. were
due to vehicles and in the 10 to
14 year period 32 per cent. to
the same cause.

Protruding Foot
Betrays a Game

Detectives Almost Ready to
Believe They Were on a
Cold Trail.

THEN SQUEAL IS HEARD

Ten Women Found Hiding in
Apartment Alleged to Be
There to Lay Bets.

"Madam," said Detective Moog of
the Eighth Inspection district staff, as
he slipped his right foot through the
open door of an apartment in a house
in West Seventy-third street near West
End avenue, late yesterday afternoon.
"I know this is ladies' day here, and
I'm sorry to intrude and so forth, but
I have a tip from a dear friend, and if
you'll let me I'll put down a couple of
dollars."

But Moog's patent leather pump,
part of his props for Saturday after-
noon raids in the alleged gambling
circle of the upper West Side, was
being squeezed so tightly in the door
that he forgot the rest of the chatter
provided by Inspector Boettler, his
chief.

"You quit pinching my foot, lady,"
he remarked, "or I'll be forced to
break this door off the hinges."

The woman, who later said she was
Miss Max West, let him enter the
apartment and paid no attention to the
fact that he was followed by Detectives
Kierman, Bateman, Wandling and
Meehan. On the way down the private
hall, Kenneth Lee, 33 years old, was
found admiring a landscape in oils, and
he was passed black and out the
door and down to the street to be
minded until the business on hand was
finished.

By that time the street in front of
the house was jammed by persons who
seemed to realize that something un-
usual was happening. The fact that
the house is only a few doors from
the home of Joseph B. Ewell, the mur-
derer, added to the at-
traction.

Miss West told the detectives they
were mistaken in believing the apart-
ment was being used as a gambling
place and that wives who should have
been home getting supper ready for the
table were being kept under the bed
and in the closet around if you want
and see," the police quoted her as say-
ing.

So Moog and the others searched the
place and were on their way out when
Wandling tripped over a slim, silk clad
leg. The leg poked out from beneath a
crib, which had proved about as effi-
cient a drapery as a modern skirt. The
owner of the leg squealed. She was
believed to be her feet.

While the first woman was being car-
ried to a chair in a faint and fanned,
Meehan stumbled over a pair of legs
that protruded from under the bed.
Presently the half dozen closets and
the bathroom had been searched and
there were a total of ten women and two
men, not counting Miss West and Lee.
The women were taken to the street and
taken over to the West Thirtieth street station,
together with a bag of what the police
said were racing cards and betting slips.

Miss West was charged with leading her
apartment